

Pr 32.5008:5/12

FONDREN LIBRARY
Southern Methodist University
DALLAS, TEXAS

VICTORY BULLETIN



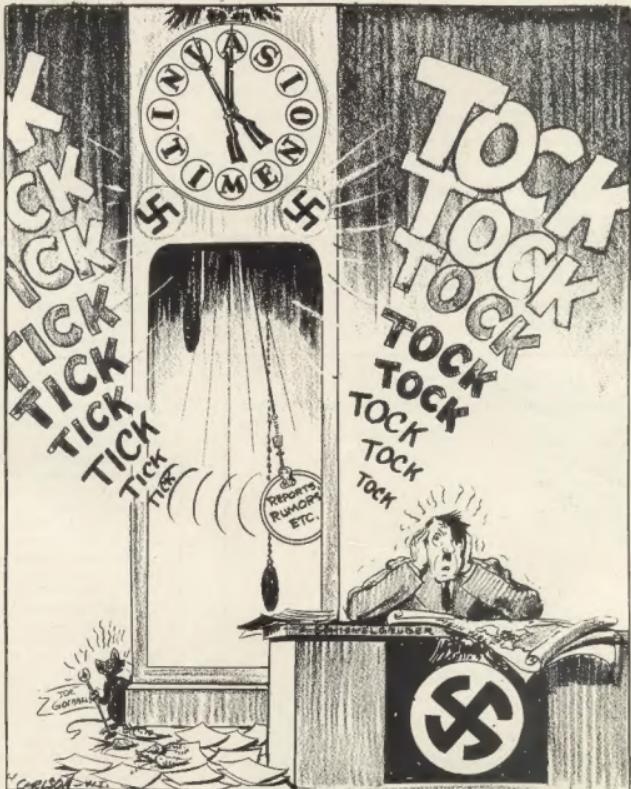
THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 3, 1944

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 12

ZERO HOUR JITTERS



Carlson in *War Times*

★ IN THIS ISSUE ★

GENERAL ARTICLES

★ Basic Premises of U. S. Foreign Policy Outlined—By Cordell Hull	3
★ President Emphasizes Determination to Punish War Crimes	4
★ Our Forces Thrust Deeper Into Jap Islands—By Henry L. Stimson	5
★ Earnings and Spendings Rise As Living Costs Drop	6
★ Inter-American Questionnaire	6

ARMED FORCES

★ Army Exchange Service Streamlined—By Col. F. R. Kerr	7
★ Warplanes Given Popular Names	8
★ Veterans Get Benefit of Army Camps	8
★ Flying Fortress Crew Survives Dizzy Spin	8

WAR PRODUCTION

★ Major Provisions of Renegotiation Act Interpreted	9
★ Textile Products Receive Emphasis in Survey	10
★ Priority Ratings Are Revised	10
★ WPB Announcements	11
★ Copper Output Lower in 1944	11

MANPOWER

★ New Policy Established For Recruitment of Women	12
★ Movie Depicts Labor Aid	12

PRICES AND RATIONING

★ Extension of Flat Retail Price Ceilings Urged	13
★ OPA Announcements	14
★ Consumer Notes	14

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

★ Farmers Have High 1944 Production Goals	15
★ Quota Restrictions Set on Fluid Milk	16

AMERICAN SIDELIGHTS

Ten miles north of the Mexico-United States border near Nogales, stands the old Tumacacorci Mission, where neither fort nor gun is seen on either side of the international boundary.



Tumacacorci

From Norway to Greece, institutions of learning in the inner man have been wrecked by Germans in their efforts to stamp out all but the gospel of the Herrenvolk.

**Keep the 4 Freedoms
Buy Extra War Bonds**

VICTORY BULLETIN

THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

April 3, 1944

Published by the American Council on Public Affairs in accordance with its aim "to promote the spread of authoritative facts and significant opinions concerning contemporary social and economic affairs."

Editor

M. B. SCHNAPPER

Associate Editor

ELLEN ANDERSON

General Manager

JOHN FERGUSON, III

Administrative Secretary

S. W. BERLIN

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is based primarily upon the texts of announcements, regulations, and documents of the various branches of the Federal Government. The source and date of the information presented is usually indicated at the end of each item. The originating agencies and persons are, of course, solely responsible for the facts they cite and the opinions they express. The magazine and its publisher are in no way committed to any controversial implications or assertions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Yearly U. S. subscription: \$5 for 52 issues. Canadian subscription: \$6. Foreign subscription: \$7. All subscriptions are payable in advance, except in the case of government agencies, schools, libraries and similar institutions. Special discounts apply to certain quantity subscriptions. Single issues are available at 15c per copy. Remittances should be made to VICTORY BULLETIN and sent to the publication office listed below. Entered as second-class matter, January 22, 1944, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

RE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions which had not expired at the time VICTORY BULLETIN was discontinued by the Office of War Information (June 30, 1943) do not apply to the present publication. Requests for refunds in connection with such subscriptions should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATION OFFICE
2153 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C. (North 9063)

Basic Premises of U. S. Foreign Policy Outlined—Speedy Victory is Major Aim

Emphasis Placed on National Security, International Cooperation, Reduction of Armaments, and Reciprocity

BY CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State

OUR FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL INTERESTS

In determining our foreign policy we must first see clearly what our true national interests are.

At the present time, the paramount aim of our foreign policy is to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible.

Beyond final victory, our fundamental national interests are the assuring of our national-security and the fostering of the economic and social well-being of our people.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Some international agency must be created which can—by force, if necessary—keep the peace among nations in the future.

A system of organized international cooperation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace. There must be certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

Political differences which present a threat to the peace of the world should be submitted to agencies which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation, and good offices.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Disputes of a legal character which present a threat to the peace of the world should be adjudicated by an international court of justice whose decisions would be based upon application of principles of law.

REDUCTION OF ARMS

International cooperative action must include eventual adjustment of national armaments in such a manner that the rule of law cannot be successfully challenged and that the burden of armaments may be reduced to a minimum.

MOSCOW FOUR NATION DECLARATION

Through this declaration, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and China have laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the post-war world toward enabling all peace-loving nations, large and small, to live in peace and security, to preserve the liberties and rights of civilized existence, and to enjoy expanded opportunities and facilities for economic, social, and spiritual progress.

SPHHERES OF INFLUENCE AND ALLIANCES

As the provisions of the four-nation declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests.

SURVEILLANCE OVER AGGRESSOR NATIONS

In the process of re-establishing international order, the United Nations must exercise surveillance over aggressor na-

tions until such time as the latter demonstrate their willingness and ability to live at peace with other nations. How long such surveillance will need to continue must depend upon the rapidity with which the peoples of Germany, Japan, Italy, and their satellites give convincing proof that they have repudiated and abandoned the monstrous philosophy of superior race and conquest by force and have embraced loyalty the basic principles of peaceful processes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE BARRIERS

Excessive trade barriers of the many different kinds must be reduced, and practices which impose injuries on others and divert trade from its natural economic course must be avoided.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Equally plain is the need for making national currencies once more freely exchangeable for each other at stable rates of exchange; for a system of financial relations so devised that materials can be produced and ways may be found of moving them where there are markets created by human need; for machinery through which capital may—for the development of the world's resources and for the stabilization of economic activity—move on equitable terms from financially stronger to financially weaker countries.

ATLANTIC CHARTER

The pledge of the Atlantic Charter is of a system which will give every nation,

THE CONSUMPTIVE HORSE



large or small, a greater assurance of stable peace, greater opportunity for the realization of its aspirations to freedom, and greater facilities for material advancement. But that pledge implies an obligation for each nation to demonstrate its capacity for stable and progressive government, to fulfill scrupulously its established duties to other nations, to settle its international differences and disputes by none but peaceful methods, and to make its full contribution to the maintenance of enduring peace.

SOVEREIGN EQUALITY OF NATIONS

Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization—so long as it conducts its affairs in such a way as not to menace the peace and security of other nations.

NON-INTERVENTION

All nations, large and small, which respect the right of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

LIBERTY

There is no surer way for men and for nations to show themselves worthy of liberty than to fight for its preservation, in any way that is open to them, against those who would destroy it for all. Never did a plainer duty to fight against its foes devolve upon all peoples who prize liberty and all who aspire to it.

All peoples who, with "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment.

DEPENDENT PEOPLES

There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines. (State Dept., Mar. 21.)

President Emphasizes Determination to Punish War Crimes of Axis Aggressors

Urge the Free Nations of Europe and Asia to Aid Refugees, Regardless of Race, Religion, or Color

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity.

In the meantime in most of Europe and in parts of Asia the systematic torture and murder of civilians—men, women and children—by the Nazis and the Japanese continue unabated. In areas subjugated by the aggressors, innocent Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, French, Greeks, Russians, Chinese, Filipinos—and many others—are being starved or frozen to death or murdered in cold blood in a campaign of savagery.

The slaughters of Warsaw, Lidice, Kharkov and Nanking—the brutal torture and murder by the Japanese, not only of civilians but of our own gallant American soldiers and fliers—these are startling examples of what goes on day by day, year in and year out, wherever the Nazis and the Japs are in military control—free to follow their barbaric purpose.

In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in time of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews, who while living under persecution have at least

found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy.

It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that Justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt share the punishment.

Hitler is committing these crimes against humanity in the name of the German people. I ask every German and every man everywhere under Nazi domination to show the world by his action that in his heart he does not share these insane criminal desires. Let him hide these pursued victims, help them to get over their borders, and do what he can to save them from the Nazi hangman. I ask him also to keep watch, and to record the evidence that will one day be used to convict the guilty.

In the meantime, and until the victory that is now assured is won, the United States will persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs. In so far as the necessity of military operations permit, this Government will use all means at its command to aid the escape of all intended victims of the Nazi and Jap executioner—regardless of race or religion or color. We call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression. We shall find havens of refuge for them, and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homelands and they may return.

In the name of justice and humanity let all freedom loving people rally to this righteous undertaking. (White House, Mar. 24.)

GOBS IN ACTION



U. S. Sailors mooring ship
in a Chinese river.

Our Forces Thrust Deeper Into Jap Islands; Enemy Shipping Punished

**Germans Offer Concentrated Resistance in Italy;
Russians Drive Through Bessarabia on South Front**

By HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War

Another link has been formed in a ring of steel which the Allied forces have thrown around the Bismarck Sea in the Southwest Pacific area.

When Marines of Admiral Halsey's Command, under General MacArthur's strategic direction, occupied Emirau Island, the Japanese on New Ireland and New Britain were further isolated. Emirau is only 600 miles southwest of the Japanese base at Truk. You will recall that the Island of Eniwetok, which passed into American hands in the earlier operations in the Marshall Islands, is 670 miles east of Truk. The prospect for the application of pressure on that enemy center is thus obvious.

The possible Allied sites for outer air and naval bases now stretch from the Admiralty Islands to the St. Matthias group, of which Emirau is a part, to Green Island and to Bougainville.

Within the Bismarck Sea, American battleships have penetrated to the waters off Kavieng, where Japanese installations were bombarded for three hours and a half. The extent of our control was demonstrated at other points in this area. Army ground forces have crushed enemy resistance in the Admiralty Islands. With air and naval support, they have captured the airfield and town of Lorengau, on Manus Island. An excellent harbor there is also at our disposal.

On Bougainville, at Empress Augusta Bay, seasoned American Infantrymen repulsed a series of attacks at great cost to the enemy. They are prepared to give a similar reception to surviving Japanese who may show signs of gathering for another assault. So far, this has been an easier process for our men than mopping up the enemy in distant and scattered groups throughout the island.

The largest concentration of Japanese troops has been on New Britain, but even there the enemy has been yielding to our forces places which were formerly strong points. His troops are being pulled from outposts and brought back to the Rabaul area with the apparent purpose of concentrating a defense around that battered port. Its airfields, subject to night raids and to heavy daily attacks by our dominant air force, have been rendered unusable.

On New Guinea, Australian and American troops have been progressing northward and are within striking distance of the Japanese base at Madang.

An outstanding feature of activities in this general area was the success of the Allied air force in sinking all the ships of an enemy convoy. Though on a somewhat smaller scale, this action resembled the earlier Battle of the Bismarck Sea. Our heavy, medium, and light bombers flew at mast height to smash and sink two transports of 6,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively, and three escorting corvettes. Hundreds of enemy troops were lost. If the object of the enemy in thus risking ships instead of barges was to reinforce his position at Wewak, the effort was a complete failure.

An air action of this kind is a tribute to the efficacy of Allied reconnaissance, the tactical skill of the command, and the courage and competency of all of the fliers.

During the past week in this area, Japanese shipping has been heavily punished. Seventeen enemy ships have been sunk, including one destroyer. Seven ships have been damaged, including one destroyer and one gunboat. We have destroyed or damaged 113 barges, and most of those were sunk. Not many enemy planes have ventured into this area, but 6 were destroyed.

In Burma, Japanese troops, crossing the upper reaches of the Chindwin River, have offered an invasion threat against the Indian plains of Imphal. Having been held and thrown back in the Arakan sector of the Burma coast, the enemy has developed this new offensive further north.

Japanese communications in north central Burma are faced with trouble, however, by reason of the airborne operations which established behind the Japanese lines an Allied force in the interior of this land of hills and jungles. An outstanding use of air power, including gliders and transport planes, carried engineers 150 miles behind the enemy lines to construct air strips on which a considerable force of Allied troops was landed. The original landings had to be made in high, rough grass and amid the constant danger of enemy ground and air attack.

To the north, Chinese, British Imperial, and American Infantrymen, now thoroughly skilled in this type of warfare, have cleared the Japanese out of more territory. The entire Hukawng Valley is in Allied hands.

These operations in the north have the important effect of protecting the Ledo Road and the land route from India to China. When that route is again in operation, it will be a substantial step forward to have a supply road carrying equipment and vital goods to China.

In Italy, the Allied attack on the Cassino area ran into determined and effective German resistance. The preliminary bombing of Cassino, which was the heaviest concentration of explosives yet directed upon one point in the Mediterranean area, leveled the town and wiped out virtually all the enemy within it. But Nazi soldiers, infiltrating after the bombing and artillery barrage, were able to make good use of the stone ruins. The advantage of hill positions overlooking Cassino also gave points to the enemy from which artillery fire could be directed heavily on Allied forces.

New Zealand and Indian troops in bitter fighting have given a good account of themselves. They wrested much of Cassino from the enemy and took several difficult positions.

But the nature of the German defense should be another sober reminder of the strength of the enemy as well as the delays and hardships which we must be prepared to face in any larger operations against the same enemy.

Major Allied operations in the air over Europe made inroads this week upon the German fighter force, including future production and existing planes. Here, too, the battle is not easy nor without cost, but the advances made by the Allied air forces are apparent.

American heavy bombers, with fighter escort, yesterday renewed the daylight assault on Berlin's war industry. No German fighters rose to challenge our attack on their largest city—their political and economic capital—although the weather was good enough to allow visual bombing for some of our planes. If the Germans choose to see their industry completely paralyzed while their planes sit on the ground, we shall not complain.

Previously, American and British bombers from the United Kingdom attacked, between them, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, chemical and engineering center; Friedrichshafen, a center of airship and engine works; Augsburg, where there is a German fighter plant; and other Nazi industrial centers in Germany and France.

Our heavy bombers from Italy have attacked railway yards in Sofia, which is

a German supply center in the Balkans. This American bomber force has also operated across the Alps to attack a Messerschmitt plant at Klagenfurt and war factories at both Vienna and Graz, in Austria.

During this single week, American planes from the United Kingdom destroyed 235 German planes in the air in addition to production which was hit. We lost in this operation 85 bombers and 48 fighters. Our joint Allied air force from Italy destroyed 112 German planes in the air and many more on the ground. In doing this, we lost 45 planes.

Soviet victories in the Ukraine have been of far-reaching importance. The Red Army has made a breakthrough in the center of the southern front, driving across the Dniester River and through Bessarabia to the vicinity of the Prut River. With the accompanying victory scored in the capture of the railway junctions of Vinnitsa and Zhermerinka, the rail communications of the Germans throughout this area have been thoroughly disrupted. The Nazi Army to the south between the Bug and Dniester Rivers is completely severed from the Nazi Army to the northwest. The position of the Germans in this southern sector, based on Rumania, is not a happy one, particularly since the Dniester has been crossed on their left flank.

In Poland, the Soviet forces have also driven successfully in the direction of the rail center of Lwow and are within striking distance of that rail center.

The approach of the Soviet forces to the Balkans is already paying additional dividends in the troubles magnified for the Germans throughout that occupied region. The Nazis are having to commit many troops in an attempt to assure their control in broad territories where local populations may not have their heart behind the maintenance of a Nazi hegemony.

Additional casualty figures for the United States Army are available. In Italy, from the time of the first landings on the mainland, American casualties have come to 5,749 killed, 23,035 wounded and 10,274 missing.

Total United States Army casualties in all theaters as reported through March 7, 1944, are as follows: 21,737 killed, 50,365 wounded, 26,747 missing and 27,346 prisoners—a total of 126,193.

Of the wounded, 26,459 have returned to duty.

Of the prisoners, 1,674 have been reported by the enemy as having died of disease in prison camps, mostly in Japanese-occupied territory. The number in fact is undoubtedly larger. (War Dept., Mar. 23.)

EARNINGS AND SPENDINGS RISE AS LIVING COSTS CONTINUE DROP

The index of the American people's earnings and spendings stood at record high levels during Jan., according to the latest economic stabilization summary.

In actual figures, both income payments and retail sales declined somewhat as compared to Dec., but the declines were less than seasonally normal, and both series were higher than in Jan., 1943. The index of income payments, when adjusted for seasonal variations, advanced 2.7 points over Dec. and 31 points over Jan., 1943. The retail sales

in Jan. for the first time in 47 consecutive months, but was still considerably higher than a year ago. Checking accounts, according to reports from 101 large cities, also were somewhat smaller, probably reflecting investments during the Fourth War Loan.

In issuing this month's summary OWI made three changes in the form of presenting its economic statistics:

(1) Only monthly data henceforth will be given, for the sake of keeping reports on a current basis.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SUMMARY

(Figures in billion dollars except those for weekly and hourly earnings)

	Jan. '44	Dec. '43	Jan. '43
Income payments to individuals.....	12.54	11.47	10.82
Salaries and wages.....	8.91	9.04	7.72
Cash income from farm marketings.....	1.545	1.697	1.261
Marketings of food (Weight, mean month of month).....	7.415	6.051	6.254
Checking accounts (do, 101 large cities).....	20.4	20.48	18.5
National debt total.....	31.87	33.9	29.74
E. F. & G. Bonds outstanding.....	170.7	165.9	111.1
Non-durable goods bonds.....	25.5	23.75	12.64
Retail store sales.....	1.54	1.47	1.20
Retail store sales.....	4.953	6.716	4.452
Weekly earnings in manufacturing.....			\$40.62
Straight time hourly earnings.....			91c
	*Without allowing for shifts between industries since Oct., 1942.		
	INDEXES		
	(Average, 1933-39 = 100 unless otherwise noted)		
Income payments, total.....	237.6	224.8	196.5
Salaries and wages.....	235.3	251.7	218.6
Cash income from farm marketings.....	264.	257.	224.
Cost of living.....	124.1	124.4	120.7
Cost of living (1940 = 100).....	124.1	121.1	120.8
Wholesale prices (1926 = 100).....	103.3	103.2	101.9
Farm products (1926 = 100).....	121.8	121.8	117.
Retail sales adjusted index.....	178.7	171.1	159.2
Non-durable manufactures.....	174.	173.	171.

index, taking seasonal adjustments into account, rose 7.6 points over Dec. and 19.5 points over the comparable 1943 period.

At the same time, in spite of record earning and spending levels, the cost of living index declined two-tenths of 1% between Dec. and Jan., but showed an advance of 2.8% over Jan., 1943. The cost of food index declined seven-tenths of 1% between Dec. and Jan. and stood 2.4% over a year ago.

Money in circulation showed a decline

(2) The usual headings "Factors Against Stabilization" and "Factors Towards Stabilization" will be eliminated, since many borderline figures cannot readily be classified in either category.

(3) Figures on goods and services available will be replaced by the index of non-durable goods manufacturers, since availability cannot be accurately measured on a monthly basis due to indeterminable variations in inventories, and since services are subject to elasticity in measurement. (OWI, Mar. 22.)

INTER-AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Does Santiago de Chile lie east or west of an imaginary line dropped due south from New York?

2. How many "United States" are there in the Western Hemisphere?

3. Which is the third largest city in the Americas?

4. What is the approximate combined population of all the other American republics?

5. Which is longer, the Amazon or Mississippi River?

6. Going to Buenos Aires in January,

would you take winter, spring, or summer clothes?

7. What is known as South America's "Great Liberator"?

8. What have the following dates in common: July 4, July 5, July 9, July 20, July 28?

9. With which countries do you associate each of the following: (a) Inca, (b) Aztec, (c) Maya?

10. What is the capital of Bolivia?

(Answers on page 14)

Army Exchange Service Streamlined in Terms of Needs of Enlisted Men

Merchandise Made Available Through Tremendous Retail Organization With Outlets on Battlefronts

By COLONEL F. R. KERR
Chief, Army Exchange Service

The PX or soldiers' store is as old as military history. The camp followers of Bible days, the impediments of Caesar's armies, the sutlers of our early days, all were prototypes or forerunners of our modern military merchants. Sometimes their operations were praiseworthy, and sometimes otherwise; frequently they became sources of annoyance to military and civilian alike.

During the '20's and '30's in our Army, PX's were autonomous units—unrelated to each other and without hope of progress or pride of tradition. When World War II broke out, the Chief of Staff decided that regulation and control were in order. And so, early in 1941 a board of civilian retailing experts was created to develop a plan of operation to serve a streamlined Army. As the result of this study, the Army regulations—AR 216-65—were drawn up. These became the blue print for future action.

A Chief of Army Exchange Service was appointed, who with a small staff, developed plans and procedures for exercising staff supervision over the operation of all soldier-stores wherever they might be. Like every young organization, this one suffered growing pains. Some of the growing pains were: criticism by the public that exchanges were selling all classes of merchandise and establishing ruinous competition; that business practices savoring of monopoly were being set up; that post-war liquidations would imperil the future of retailers; that exchanges were stockpiling scarce merchandise.

Some of the criticism was well-founded, some not. Steps were taken to put the exchange on a sound basis. Much of the special-order business was eliminated by confining such orders to the essentials of officers' and soldiers' military needs. Sales to civilians employed or serving at military installations were limited to items of food, drink, and tobacco products for consumption on the post. The only exceptions were made by Commanding Officers in cases where other shopping facilities were so remote that to deny sale to such civilian employees would create hardship. Priorities, except for a limited list, were forfeited. In consequence, during the spring of 1943, at a

session of a sub-committee of the Small Business Committee of the Senate, retail representatives testified to satisfaction with AES operation.

Regulations say AES shall sell to the enlisted men at the lowest possible price those items of merchandise not available through issue and that from the proceeds of such operation it shall make available sums of money for distribution to organizations for the mental, physical, and spiritual welfare of military personnel. AES may engage in the usual activities of retail business and in addition may lend money for establishment of new or enlargement of old exchanges. Inventories run low, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ turnover per month. Sales bulk large, because

customers are so numerous and only wanted items are kept. No attempt is made at sales competition or advertising.

Stores are operated on government property by both civilian and military personnel, who are selected on the basis of their past retail experiences. They are then trained either at the officers' Exchange School at Princeton or the civilian training course at N. Y. U.

Supervision is maintained through the Service Commands, the AES not entering the management field. Exchanges are established solely to meet a need—to serve enlisted men. When that need—the presence of enlisted men—ceases, the exchange is closed, bills paid, stock liquidated, and proceeds returned to AES to serve as an ultimate liquidation reserve for less favorable operation.

Exchanges are found wherever the flag flies. They run the gamut from a small trunk locker or tray of merchandise to well-equipped, modern stores. They may be found on truck bodies, railway cars, trailers, or more solid foundations; but wherever they go, the mission is always the same—service to the enlisted man. (War Dept.)

DEATH IN THE PACIFIC



A Marine killed in the Pacific campaign against the Japs is being carried from the field. (Marine Corps Photo.)

WARPLANES GIVEN POPULAR NAMES UNDER NEW POLICIES OF THE ALLIES

EA long-range policy for the naming of military aircraft, designed to insure uniformity, simplicity and meaning in the names of American-built warplanes being used by the U. S. services and by the United Nations, has been adopted by the Joint Aircraft Committee.

The Joint Aircraft Committee, on which the American and British military and naval services presently hold membership, recently was assigned the job of standardizing aircraft names. The work is being handled through a Subcommittee on Naming of Aircraft. The Subcommittee will consider all applications for names of new aircraft. For the purpose of brevity, names submitted should consist of but one word, and superficially compounded names should be avoided.

At the same time that it announced the new naming policy, the Committee affirmed the currently-used popular names for warplanes, except in a few instances where conflict necessitated further discussions.

Other terms of the new policy are:

Names will be assigned only to those types of aircraft which have reached the production stage and to those which have been previously procured and exist in considerable numbers.

Names recommended will not duplicate or permit confusion with names currently in use by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or any Allies.

Each basic model of aircraft will retain the name originally assigned regard-

less of the manufacturer thereof or the operational uses to which it may subsequently be put. All aircraft in a given series within a basic type will retain the one name assigned; for example, P39A, B, C, D—Airacobra, F4F, FM1, 2, 3—Wildcat.

In connection with some names currently in use, the British will continue to use names which differ from the U. S. names. This is necessary because the British use the popular names for warplanes in their official communications, and changes to conform with the U. S. name would necessitate extensive revision of British operational practices and communications.

Names adopted in future will follow this scheme, as laid down by the Committee:

Fighters: Names indicating speed, maneuverability, fighting characteristics or aggressiveness.

Bombers: Names indicating size, weight, power, range or destructive characteristics.

Patrol Types: Names employing seafaring terms.

Transports: (cargo and personnel) Names implying transportation, range or load-carrying ability.

Trainers: Names employing tuition terms, educational institutions or places of training, but no names of military or naval establishments.

Miscellaneous: Names indicating the primary operational functions. (War Dept.)

FLYING FORTRESS CREW SURVIVES DIZZY SPIN

Exploding 20 mm. shells from enemy fighters, and a resulting blaze, wounded or burned nine of eleven combat crew members aboard an Army Air Forces Flying Fortress, but heroism and team loyalty did not falter. Even when flames fed by a leaking oxygen line crawled up the pilot's back, and when the Fortress went into a dizzy 10,000-foot spin out of control, the men aboard still pulled together to bring their plane home safely.

Gunned aboard the plane, an Eighth Air Force B-17 named "Little Willy," had shot down four enemy fighters while returning to England from an attack on a German bomber base at Bordeaux, France. As the plane neared the coast of France, six yellow-nosed Focke-Wulfs queued in for an assault.

Two 20 mm. shells tore into "Little Willy," one from the rear through the tail compartment and the other through the top turret. The bursting shells set fire to the back of the seat of the pilot, Col. William B. Davis. The same shell explosions wounded the co-pilot and navigator, and knocked the top turret gunner, Technical Sergeant John J. Thompson, out of his turret. He fell, momentarily blacked out, into the nose. In the dramatic minutes that followed he staggered to his feet and started fighting the flames with his bare hands. Later he used a flight jacket to beat out the blaze.

To add to the inferno, several flare bombs were ignited by the heat. Sergeant Thompson dumped them out of the plane through the bomb bay, the door of which had jammed open during the bombing run.

At the very moment that Sergeant Thompson extinguished the raging fire, "Little Willy," scarred by shell and flames, went into a sickening spin. The plane hurtled earthward, dropping 10,000 feet with such force that those in it were pinned against the fuselage in grotesque positions, unable to move against the centrifugal force.

Col. Davis finally regained control of the Fortress. At the first signs of leveling off, the wounded and burned crew members made for the bomb bay, ready to jump; but from behind the cockpit Sergeant Thompson shouted that Col. Davis had regained complete control. Although the hydraulic system was out, the brakes gone and the Fortress riddled by shells, Col. Davis made a good landing. (War Dept.)

VETERANS GET BENEFIT OF ARMY CAMPS

In order to bring to an end the interim between the date a sick or wounded soldier is discharged from the Army and the day the Veterans' Administration assumes responsibility, certain Army camps vacated by troops sent overseas will be turned over to the Veterans' Bureau for use as hospitals.

"The War Dept. is determined to see that every discharged, wounded or sick veteran gets the best possible care and that this care is uninterrupted," said Lt. Gen. Brethon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, in announcing the transfer. "Anything less is unthinkable. Not a single veteran of the present war should be discharged until he is entirely recovered or until the Veterans' Administration has a bed for him. The number of beds in Army hospitals is of necessity limited. Adequate preparation must be made to receive wounded men from overseas for immediate treatment.

"Gen. Hines desires to assume responsibility for each veteran at the earliest possible minute. We are in complete agreement on the obligation of the Government to the sick or wounded soldier. However, the Veterans' Administration has been hampered by lack of facilities and of trained staffs. Therefore, we offered to turn over as many camps as Gen. Hines needs to assure uninterrupted care and comfort for our men. He accepted our offer and we now are working out details together."

At the same time Gen. Somervell announced that in order to prevent doctors assigned to veterans' hospitals from resigning to join the Army, all such doctors who can pass physical examinations will be commissioned in the Army Medical Corps and reassigned to the veterans' hospitals to assist Gen. Hines in meeting the existing acute situation in regard to all types of personnel. (War Dept.)

★ WAR PRODUCTION ★

Major Provisions of Renegotiation Act Are Interpreted by Price Board

Exemptions, Competitive Bidding, Claims For Credits or Refunds Covered by Clarification

Interpretations of 5 sections of the new Renegotiation Act involving war contractors and relating to exemptions under the Act have been announced by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. The interpretations apply to the provisions exempting aggregate volume of annual business of \$500,000 or less, standard commercial articles, competitive bidding, construction contracts and claims for refunds or credits arising as a result of profits on excess inventories of certain types of exempted products.

The new Act exempts from renegotiation contractors or subcontractors whose aggregate receipts or accruals from contracts with the Departments of the Government subject to the Act, as well as subcontracts, do not exceed \$500,000 in any full fiscal year ending after June 30, 1943. The Board has adopted the interpretation that no determination of excessive profits shall be made in an amount so great that when deducted from the aggregate amount of contracts, it will reduce the total below \$500,000. In the case of a fiscal year of less than 12 months, ending after June 30, 1943, this rule is applied on a prorated basis.

Exemption of standard commercial articles under the Renegotiation Act is at the discretion of the Board, which has determined that exemption will be made on the basis of articles by types of classes and not on the basis of individual contracts or individual contractors. Exemptions will be effective with respect to such date as may be specified in the exemption and will apply to amounts received or accrued or to contracts entered into after the specified date.

"Studies of the existence of excessive profits in the standard commercial article field in connection with the Congressional hearings on the amendments to the Renegotiation Act indicated that the production of standard commercial articles purchased in substantial volume for war purposes had generally resulted in excessive profits on renegotiable business both in 1942 and in 1943," the Board's ruling states. "The Congress rejected the suggestion that a basis for exemption existed by reason of the fact a particular article constituted a standard commercial article or was sold under

OPA ceiling prices. Furthermore, it is to be noted that the fact that an individual contractor may not be making excessive profits on such an article is of little significance. The status of the individual contractor is more readily dealt with through renegotiation where he can be given a clearance if after examination it is found that no excessive profits exist in the particular case."

In order that useless requests for exemption may be avoided, the Board has made public its conclusions that exemptions under this section of the Act can be made only where competitive conditions have been such as reasonably to protect the Government against excessive prices and on the basis of broad national conditions and considerations and after complete research and development of the factual and legal questions involved.

All requests or petitions for the exemption of a standard commercial article or of types or classes of contracts or subcontracts where it is claimed there is "effective competition" should be made in writing in quintuplicate and addressed to the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, attention James S. Feight, Secretary, 3E 585 The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C., and should be supported by a full statement of facts setting forth the basis for the requested exemption.

On construction contracts awarded as a result of competitive bidding, the Board has ruled that their exclusion from renegotiation applies only to contracts for the construction of buildings, structures, improvements and other similar facilities let to the lowest qualified bidder and which were entered into after advertisement and for which bids have been received from two or more independent, responsible and qualified contractors in actual competition with each other.

This section of the Act is applicable only to amounts received or accrued under such contracts for fiscal year ending after June 30, 1943, and applies regardless of the date when the contracts were made.

Contracts for the furnishing of materials or supplies or for the lease or sale of machinery or equipment are not deemed to be within the scope of this provision of the Act.

In further connection with construction contracts and subcontracts entered into subsequent to June 30, 1943, the Board has ruled that these are exempted where all the following conditions exist:

(1) The contract or subcontract is one for the construction of buildings, structures, improvements or other similar facilities. Subcontracts for the furnishing of materials or supplies or for the lease or sale of machinery or equipment are not within the scope of this exemption.

(2) The contract was entered into subsequent to June 30, 1943, and did not constitute a substitute for or a revision or extension of an existing contract entered into on or before June 30, 1943.

(3) The work covered by the contract was substantially the same as the work for which the bids were requested.

(4) Bids were received from two or more responsible and qualified contractors, who were independent of each other and were in actual competition with each other for the work for which bids were requested.

(5) The contract price was not in excess of the low bid received.

The Secretaries of the Departments to which the assignments for renegotiation are made are authorized to interpret and apply this exemption and to redelegate this authority and to authorize further redelegation.

The fifth ruling, applying to retroactive application of a provision of the new Act exempting from renegotiation profits attributable to increment in the value of "excess inventory," states that a contractor shall be deemed to have made timely claim for a credit or refund on any such profits which he originally turned back to the Government if, on or before May 25, 1944, he files with the Secretary of the Department concerned a written statement requesting a credit or refund of such sum as he may claim to be entitled to have credited or refunded to him. "For the perfection of such claim, however," the ruling continues, "the contractor shall later file such financial and other information as may be prescribed by the Secretary or by the agency authorized to determine the amount of such credit or refund. It is anticipated that the determination of the amount of such credit or refund will be made by the renegotiating agency which conducted the original renegotiation."

The agencies to which the Renegotiation Act applies are the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, and the following RFC subsidiaries—Defense Supplies Corp., Defense Plant Corp., Metals Reserve Co., and Rubber Reserve Co. (OWI).

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE



A converted pleasure yacht releases a dose of trouble for submarines lurking off Florida. (U. S. Navy Photo.)

TEXTILE PRODUCTS RECEIVE EMPHASIS IN SECOND SURVEY OF CONSUMER GOODS

A second general survey of consumer goods supply was made on a nation-wide basis by WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements during the week of March 20.

Sixty-eight areas determined as proportionately representative of the country were again visited by Bureau of the Census enumerators, but a different group of families from those that supplied information for the first survey, last Nov. were asked for facts. About 5,000 families were interviewed.

Although textile products received major emphasis, small household articles were also covered. The purpose of the survey was to check the efficacy of Government measures taken to relieve some of the shortages previously indicated.

The merchandise groups surveyed were clothing for infants under 2 years, clothing for boys and girls age 2 to 6 years, clothing for boys age 7 to 15 years, cloth-

ing for girls age 7 to 15 years, clothing for men and boys age 16 years and over, clothing for women and girls age 16 years and over, yard goods for apparel purposes, household linens, miscellaneous household articles.

Each merchandise group was broken down into sub-groups of staple items in common demand. For instance, the list clothing for infants and children under 2 years includes diapers, vests, shirts and bands, sweaters, long stockings, training pants. Other clothing groups were limited to comparable essentials. The yard goods list placed greatest emphasis on low-priced fabrics. Questions on household linens were restricted to minimum needs—sheets, blankets, towels. Miscellaneous household articles referred to such small utility items as bobbie pins, safety pins, sewing thread, paper napkins and cleansing tissue, brooms, iron cords. (WPB, Mar. 17.)

PRIORITY RATINGS ARE REVISED

Basic WPB rules governing the use of preference ratings have been revised to bring them up to date and make certain operating changes.

In the future, all defense orders will be rated at least AA-5. Defense orders are defined in Priorities regulation No. 1 as purchase orders, calling for delivery to or for the account of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other Government agencies concerned with the war effort or Lend-Lease orders. Formerly, all defense orders that were not specifically assigned a higher rating were rated A-10.

The amended regulation provides that in the future no ratings lower than AA-5 will be assigned by WPB. However, any outstanding ratings that were assigned prior to March 18 and are lower than AA-5 may continue to be used.

The changes in Priorities Regulation No. 1 as amended March 18 also specifically indicate that any person who receives a rated order and is unable to fill it on the required delivery date must notify his customer of the earliest date on which he will be able to fill the order. In such cases, the persons who received the order has the choice of two actions: (1) to reject the order and notify his customer when he would have been able to make delivery, or (2) to accept the order for the earliest delivery date he expects to be able to meet and notify his customer of such date. This customer notification provision has been inherent in WPB policy for some time, but it has never been spelled out in Priorities Regulation No. 1. The amendment specifically includes the requirement in the regulation. (WPB, Mar. 22.)

CAPITAL ADDITIONS

Rules governing minor capital additions made under WPB's Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 5 have been clarified to point out specifically what labor costs may be excluded in determining the value of the addition.

Labor costs that may be disregarded for the purposes of the \$500 limit established by the regulation are funds paid for (1) the services of the purchasers' own regular employees, (2) additional employees that are hired for doing construction or installation work, and (3) fees to independent contractors who install equipment or do construction work where, under normal business practices, the fee is paid primarily for services as distinct from materials. The clarification was made in Interpretation 11 to CMP Regulation No. 5. (WPB, Mar. 23.)

★ MANPOWER ★

New Policy Established For Recruitment Of Women For Armed Forces, Industry

Efforts of Four Federal Agencies Are Coordinated in Order to Speed Military, Occupational Service

A joint policy designed to coordinate efforts to recruit women for the Armed Forces and for essential civilian activities has been formulated by the War Manpower Commission, the Navy Department, the War Department, and the Office of War Information.

A statement signed by the heads of the four agencies concerned contains the following provisions:

1. The WMC will recognize service in the women's branches of the Armed Services as an essential activity, necessary to the effective prosecution of the war.

2. The Armed Services will recognize the terminology in the list of essential activities designated in General Order No. 11 of the WMC, as the definitions of the essential activities named in the decision of the Director, Office of War Mobilization, Aug. 12, 1943.

3. Recruiting programs, both national and local, conducted by the Armed Services will not single out women employed in an essential activity and shall, whenever practicable, state clearly that women employed in essential activities at their maximum skills are not wanted.

4. The WMC, through the U. S. Employment Service, will refer to the Armed Services any individual worker in an essential activity listed by the Director Office of War Mobilization, in the decision of Aug. 12, 1943, who is not employed at her maximum skill, or who is not in an essential occupation, or who can be replaced by other available workers. Such referral will be made by the U. S. Employment Service, irrespective of whether the employer issues a statement of availability or release to the individual.

5. The Armed Service will not enlist a woman who within 60 days of her application for enlistment is engaged or has been employed in essential activity listed in the decision of the Director, Office of War Mobilization, unless such woman secures a statement of availability from her employer or the U. S. Employment Service or is referred to the Armed Services by the U. S. Employment Service in accordance with the preceding paragraph 4.

6. The Armed Forces Recruiting Serv-



ices will urge all women who fail to qualify for enlistment or who do not enlist to apply at the U. S. Employment Service, and the U. S. Employment Service will direct eligible women to the Armed Forces Recruiting Stations on the same basis now used in directing them to essential war jobs.

7. The Armed Services will cooperate in the national educational manpower campaign, "Women in the War," to emphasize the need for women in more useful jobs. The Armed Services will continue national educational campaigns in connection with recruiting women within the facilities available and will coordinate such plans with the WMC and OWI.

8. Before inaugurating intensive local recruiting campaigns in critical labor areas, Group I and Group II, or confirming arrangements for such campaigns, the recruiting services will discuss the plans with the WMC Area Director, or in his absence, with the local U. S. Employment Service representative. The object of this discussion will be to agree mutually upon the best timing of the campaign and to avoid conflict in so far as possible between such campaigns and

previously scheduled intensive campaigns to recruit women for essential civilian industry.

The essential activities referred to in items 2, 4 and 5 of the foregoing follow, with the conversion into the terminology of the WMC "List and Index of Essential Activities" in parentheses after each:

1. Production and design of aircraft, including air frames, engines and equipment. (Group No 1 Production of Aircraft and Parts.)

2. Shipbuilding, including technical equipment. (Group No 2 Production of Ships, Boats and Parts.)

3. Production of Ordnance and Accessories

4. Production and design of Signal Corps equipment. (Group No. 28. Production of Communication equipment, when items specified are manufactured for the Signal Corps.)

5. Technical research on war projects. (Includes the technical research activities embraced within Group No. 35. Technical, Scientific and Management Services)

6. Teaching of technical subjects involved in training for armed services and war projects. (Includes those activities embraced within Group No. 33. Educational Services, which are directly related to training services for the armed services and war projects.)

7. Agriculture. (Group No. 5. Agricultural Services and Commercial Fishing.)

8. Wire and radio communications. (Includes the following activities in Group No. 29, Communication Services; Radio Broadcasting, Radio Communications—Radio-Telephone and radio-telegraph; cable service, land or submarine, and telegraph, telephone and television.) (WMC, Mar. 19.)

MOVIE DEPICTS LABOR AID

"Suggestion Box," a 16-mm. sound motion picture of the Non-Theatrical Division of the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information presents several examples of how workers' suggestions have resulted in various improved methods of manufacture. It is especially useful for showing to group in war plants. Since the picture carries a theme of general interest, it can also be used effectively in connection with programs dealing with the home front.

Prints of "Suggestion Box" are being placed in the hands of 240 film libraries, located in every state. Information can be obtained from the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington, D. C.

★ PRICES & RATIONING ★

Extension of Flat Retail Price Ceilings to Hardware, Drygoods Urged by Committee

New Regulation For Most Products Being Planned;
1943 Average Mark-Up Is Basis For Calculations

Reiterating its stand in favor of dollars-and-cents price ceilings, the OPA Consumer Advisory Committee has urged that OPA extend to hardware, drygoods, work clothing and similar products flat retail price ceilings.

The Committee made this recommendation in connection with a proposal, now under consideration by OPA, for a new retail regulation for most products except food. Under the proposed regulation, retailers would calculate their ceiling prices on the basis of their 1943 average mark-up, except for products on which there were dollars-and-cents ceilings, or other exceptions. The Committee urged that this regulation not be issued unless it was accompanied by a substantial program for dollars-and-cents prices, and unless it served only to supplement that more satisfactory form of price control.

The Committee recommended, furthermore, that, if the regulation were issued, the mark-up allowed should be substantially less than the 1943 average, since many low-priced articles with low mark-ups were off the market in 1943 so that high mark-ups predominated, and since, it said, many sales in 1943 were above ceiling prices because of the difficulty of enforcing existing regulations.

The Committee listed the following types of products it felt could be brought under dollars-and-cents retail ceilings:

1. Hardware, including standard electric fixtures such as plugs, sockets, etc.
2. Work clothes, overalls, work shirts, socks and similar relatively standard items.
3. Underwear, at least cotton underwear for men, boys and children; possibly women's panties.
4. Sleeping garments for children; men's, and women's cotton and flannel pajamas.
5. Household linens, especially sheets, pillow slips, turkish towels, kitchen towels, cotton blankets.
6. Linoleum floor coverings.
7. Paints.
8. Drugs, dentifrices, standard cosmetics.
9. Housedresses; men's and boys' shirts.

10. Many types of yard goods.
11. Paper products, such as towels, napkins, tissues, and standard weights of stationery.
12. Victory model furniture.
13. Standard glassware, especially cooking utensils.

Reviewing the information program through which OPA is trying to keep the public informed on price control and rationing, the Committee made the following recommendations for strengthening the information program and obtaining increased public understanding and active cooperation:

1. The Committee recommended that widely representative Consumer Advisory Committees be set up, to advise District OPA Directors, as the national Consumer Advisory Committee advises the OPA Ad-

ministrator. Fine examples of such district Consumer Advisory Committees are already functioning in Utah and Colorado, the national body said.

2. It urged that special efforts be made by OPA to see that information reaches Negro citizens and farmers, and noted that the program hitherto has been weak in these two respects. This involves, especially, increasing the Negro personnel of Local War Price and Rationing Boards, District Offices, and Regional Offices; special attention to the recruiting of Negro members for Price Panels and as Price Panel Assistants; adequate informational service to both Negro and farm press; presenting to farmers, through press, radio, and the educational programs of farm organizations, information which shows the stake of farmers as consumers in the price control program, and the relation between farm income and stable prices to consumers.

3. The Committee urged that OPA promote the setting up of community service panels on Local War Price and Rationing Boards. Local Boards have ration panels to handle questions of rationing, and price panels to explain retail regulations, check compliance, and handle complaints. Each has, too, a community service member to aid the people of the local community to understand price and rationing programs, and to cooperate in combatting black markets and in making regulations work locally. The Committee recommended that the community service members be assisted by panels composed of people having contacts with various groups in the community. It noted with satisfaction that such panels were being set up in a few Districts.

4. It declared that there was great need for speakers, well-informed and capable of giving a balanced, factual presentation of problems and issues, and urged that, towards this end, speakers' bureaus be developed which draw on the resources of organizations, and that training programs for speakers be made available to the personnel of OPA District Offices and local War Price and Rationing Boards.

The Committee commended the practice of supplying ceiling price information in connection with market broadcasts calling the attention of housewives to foods which are plentiful, and urged close cooperation between information and enforcement programs in following up reports from housewives that they could not find foods at the ceiling prices announced. It urged that similar information on ceiling prices be given over the radio for other essential items, such as overalls, work gloves, and wherever ceiling prices can be stated for articles advertised over the air. (OPA.)

★ *What You Buy With
WAR BONDS*
Rest Billets

Fighting men require relaxation too, so rest billets must be supplied our boys in all parts of the world. Shelter and food are the first requirements. When icy winds blow thousands of camp stoves must be supplied. This round one costs about \$5. Our attack needs everything. Back it with War Bonds.



One more War Bond purchased by you won't win the war, but if all of us get in and "pitch" we will assure our armies of moral support and make our country a better place in which to live.

U. S. Treasury Department

★ OPA ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below are available from the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington 25, D. C. Requests for such texts should cite the dates indicated.

SHALE, CLAY BUILDING BRICK: Increase of \$2 per thousand in manufacturers' and dealers' maximum prices for brick produced in Ohio announced (3-18). *

BOOK PAPER: Definition of "grade" in price regulation clarified (3-18). *

RATIONED FOODS: Commercial fishermen and persons employed in inland water carriers given allowances in points for all rationed foods on basis of 4 meals per day (3-19). *

CHEWING TOBACCO: Island twin freed from price control (3-20). *

CORN: Maximum prices increased for yellow and white dry milling products (3-20). *

OCEAN POUTS: Maximum prices fixed for producers and wholesalers (3-20). *

WOVEN UNDERWEAR AND BATHROBES: Infants' and children's advisory committee named (3-20). *

WHEAT: Price control regulation changed (3-20). *

MILEAGE RATIONING: Special gas ration may be granted after March 24 for delivering new passenger automobiles to purchasers (3-20). *

MAXIMUM PRICES: A protest against a regulation based on grounds arising after it is issued, may be filed after such grounds arise (3-20). *

MEAT: Ration points must be given hereafter by primary distributors, when required, for four pork cuts used principally in making sausage and canned meats (3-20). *

EVAPORATED MILK: Ceilings established for 13-ounce "domestic" can (3-21). *

AIRCRAFT LUMBER: Rough and finished wood less than 1-inch thick provided with specific dollars-and-cents ceilings (3-21). *

CONTRACT LOGGING PURCHASES: Buyers authorized to use Western stumpage ceilings instead of prices actually paid when computing service ceilings on timber purchased before Aug. 31, 1943 (3-21). *

BITUMINOUS COAL: Revised ceilings announced for producers in Ind. who ship by railroads (3-21). *

BANANAS: Importers and wholesalers from Mexico must notify purchasers as to state of production (3-21). *

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS: Advisory committee formed (3-21). *

PRINTING AND PAPER COMMODITIES: Sales by Library of Congress exempted from price control (3-21). *

FUEL OIL: Cents per gallon ceilings fixed for distillate oils in N. H. and R. I. (3-22). *

SCRAP: Method for establishing producers' prices announced for sales of non-plastic materials laminated or impregnated with vinyl compounds (3-22). *

SECOND HAND MACHINE TOOLS: Regulation governing maximum prices for sales by War and Navy Dep'ts and Defense Plant Corp. changed (3-22). *

INDUSTRIAL MACHINES AND PARTS: Sellers whose costs have increased because their suppliers' prices have been raised under the automatic adjustment provision may apply for permission to pass on the increase when article is sold to another buyer (3-22). *

PLASTIC: Manufacturers provided with single regulation covering all plastics products (3-22). *

PACKAGED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: Formal action taken to permit sellers to add to their maximum prices the exact amount of increased federal excise taxes (3-22). *

BALED PINEWOOD EXCELSIOR: Higher ceilings authorized for Va. producers in Jan. extended to all producers (3-22). *

USED PLANOS: Meetings with dealers to discuss proposed regulation for sales and rentals (3-22). *

PORK PRODUCTS: Country cured placed under dollars-and-cents ceilings (3-22). *

STOVES: Action taken to enable dealers and distributors to build up stocks to meet demand in fall (3-22). *

VEGETABLE SEEDS: Fixed dollars-and-cents ceilings for hybrid sweet corn seeds established for farmer-producers (3-22). *

FINE PAPERS AND CERTAIN PAPERBOARDS: Merchants in 7 western states will determine maximum prices in major classifications under new regulation (3-22). *

RENT CONTROL: Extension to 3 war-activity areas announced (3-22). *

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE: Price reductions to be made by processors on Government sales of Feb. 25 announced (3-22). *

MACHINE TOOLS: Sub-committee of advisory group discusses changes in regulation governing manufacturers' sales (3-22). *

FUEL OIL AND GASOLINE: Seven errors in initial regulation for sales other than at retail (3-22). *

GROCERY AND VARIETY BAGS: Substitute in membership of advisory committee (3-22). *

NORTHEASTERN SOFTWOOD LUMBER: Four new members appointed to advisory committee (3-22). *

ICE CREAM: Recently formed advisory committee plans industry survey (3-24). *

SAUSAGE: Manufacturers and wholesalers agree to save one hundredweight local delivery allowance for delivery sales to governmental agencies as deliveries made to regular business customers (3-24). *

POULTRY: Regional Administrators empowered to establish maximum base price for any special form of processing (3-24). *

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES: Permission granted to increase maximum drink price in amount of increased Federal excise tax (3-24). *

FABRICS: A manufacturers' price increase of one cent per yard for most popular weight of shirting chambray and covert and 3/4 cent for basic denim announced (3-24). *

FEDERAL EXCISE TAX: Various methods explained by which retailers may pass tax on to purchases of jewelry, matches and alarm clocks, for articles certain fur-trimmed articles and leather goods (3-24). *

RENT CONTROL: A protest against a regulation based solely on grounds arising after it is issued may now be filed after such grounds arise (3-24). *

CORDWOOD: Dollars-and-cents increases in ceiling prices for wood produced in the south, matching advances in baled pinewood authorized March 18, 1944, effective (3-24). *

REBUILT AUTOMOTIVE PARTS: New price method other than for rebuilt motors announced (3-25). *

COMMON CARRIERS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES: Changes made in price regulation concerning exemption from Emergency Price Control Act and in notice requirements for price increases to be given by such companies (3-25). *

PAPERBOARD: Interpretations of pricing provisions commonly followed expressly written into regulations (3-25). *

PULPWOOD: Ceiling prices for wood produced in the northeastern region increased in varying amounts, ranging up to \$2.75 a cord (3-25). *

BINDER TWINE: Continuance through 1944 of maximum prices which became effective April 5, 1943 announced (3-25). *

★ CONSUMER NOTES ★

SUGAR

Sugar for home canning will be made available to consumers at the same rate as last year and will be the same as for home use. As much as 4 pounds of sugar for home canning may be bought with Sugar Stamp 40 in War Ration Book Four. The remainder—a maximum of 20 per person—will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards (3-19). *

RATION BOOK FOUR

After March 20, housewives will use only one ration book—War Ration Book Four—for buying groceries, foodstuffs and drugs. This will continue to be used in the shoe-rationing program and may be put to other uses from time to time (3-20). *

OLD COUPONS

After March 31 the following types of ration evidence will be invalid for consumer's use: 1. Old-type "B" and "B-1" coupons (issued on Form OPA-R-527-B and R-527-C) and "C" and "C-1" (issued on Form OPA-R-528-B and R-528-C), which have not been issued since Nov. 30, 1943. *

2. Old-type "D" and "D-1" coupons (issued on Form OPA-R-530-B and R-530-C and B-531-A), which have not been issued since Oct. 1, 1943. *

3. All strip "T" coupons which do not bear a quarterly designation (Form OPA-R-532-C), which expire on March 31. *

4. Old-type acknowledgments of delivery printed on Form OPA-R-533-A (Form OPA-R-544, revised Sept. 30, 1942) (3-24). *

SHOE STAMPS

Shoe stamp 18 in War Ration Book One will not be good after April 30. Announcement that stamp—which has been good since June 15, 1943—would be invalidated was made March 3 (3-25). *

INTER-AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

(Answers to queries on page 6)

1. East. New York, long, 74° 1' W. Santiago, long, 70° 41' W.

2. Four. United States of America; United States of Brazil; United States of Venezuela; United States of Mexico.

3. Buenos Aires, New York, 7,454,995; Chicago, 3,396,808 (1940 census). Buenos Aires, 2,433,284 (1942 estimate).

4. 130,000,000 people.

5. The Amazon, which is approximately 4,000 miles long—1,700 navigable miles in Brazil alone. The Mississippi is approximately 1,200 miles long, only about a third of which is navigable for light-draught vessels.

6. Summer clothes. Seasons are the reverse of those in the U. S. A.

7. Simon Bolivar, the leader of the independence movement.

8. They are all Independence Days in the Americas. July 4, U. S. A.; July 5, Venezuela; July 9, Argentina; July 20, Colombia; July 28, Peru.

9. (a) Peru, (b) Mexico, (c) Mexico (Yucatan), Guatemala, and Honduras.

10. Sure. However, La Paz is the seat of government.

★ FOOD & AGRICULTURE ★

**Farmers Have High 1944 Production Goals;
22 Million Victory Gardens Are Expected**

**Substantial Increase Over 1943 Crops Being Planned;
Home Gardens Yielded 8 Million Food Tons Last Year**

War Food Administration statement on agricultural production goals for 1944.

At a series of meetings in Oct. and Nov., State goals were established by State agricultural leaders, including representatives of State agricultural organizations, and regional and State personnel of the Department of Agriculture. Available for consideration at these meetings were suggested goals which had been developed after careful consideration of the requirement estimates; data on the productive resources of the State; information as to the adequacy of labor, machinery, fertilizer, transportation, storage, containers, and other production and marketing factors; and information as to expected commodity returns.

Establishment of production goals is a method of translating national requirements for food and fiber into terms that can serve as guides to farmers in planning their individual production programs. Large production is needed but the production must be on a selective basis if the most efficient results are to be secured from the productivity of the soil, the labor, the fertilizer, and the equipment used.

The State farm groups reviewed the facts presented and arrived at their 1944 production goals. It was impossible in Oct. 1943 to foresee just what the circumstances would be with regard to machinery, labor, prices, and other factors in production. Accordingly in some cases at the State meetings it was pointed out that achievement of desired goals might depend to a considerable extent on the adoption of recommended changes in price and other programs. Among the commodities mentioned as affected in this way were: Milk, soybeans, peanuts, flax, and dry beans.

It must be kept in mind that the 1944 production goals assume average yields, whereas yields in both 1942 and 1943 were above average for most crops. Acreage goals for many crops in 1944 are in excess of the acreage devoted to these crops in either 1942 or 1943. In some instances, the 1944 goals call for substantial increases over the 1943 acreage. For instance, the goal for wheat is just over 67 million acres, a 22% increase over the 53.1 million acres in 1943. The goal for corn, our most important feed grain and

Commodity	PRODUCTION GOALS FOR 1944 WITH COMPARISONS	
	Average 1943-39	Goal
Wheat	1,000 acres	1,000
Rye	6,750	2,408
Corn	97,055	100,253
Oats	40,586	39,558
Barley	13,366	17,372
All flourbeams (except syrup)	1,000	1,000
Soybeans (for beans) ¹	3,042	13,654
Peanuts (grown alone)	2,173	6,158
Flaxseed	1,938	5,895
Dry beans	1,917	3,048
Dry peas	281	895
Potatoes (Irish)	3,123	3,519
Apples	1,000	1,000
Sugar beets	892	951
Sugarcane (seed and sugar) ¹	287	323
Cotton	28,496	22,277
Almonds ²	1,644	1,175
Processing vegetables	2,210
Fresh vegetables ³	1,745	1,688
Cover crop seeds ⁴	362
All tame hay ⁵	55,776	62,838

	1,000 Acres	1,000 head
Milk cows ⁶	23,149	24,948
Chickens raised	664,000	892,983
Broilers, commercial	69,700	208,805
Turkeys raised	27,096	32,079
Sheep and lamb ⁷
Spring	6,817	10,325
Fall	4,306	6,894
Cattle and calves on farms ⁸	10,654	76,425
Hogs	10,490	10,490
Sheep and lambs ⁹	51,462	31,901

¹Harvested acreage.

²Average number on farms during year.

³On farms and of year remaining after slaughter.

⁴On farms.

⁵On farms.

⁶On farms.

⁷On farms.

⁸On farms.

⁹On farms.

our greatest single crop, is 100.2 million acres, a 3% increase over the 97.1 million acres for 1943. The goal for soybeans, vitally needed as a source of oil, high-protein feed, and food, is 13.6 million acres, 26% higher than the 1943 production of 10.8 million acres and in sharp contrast with the 3-million-acre 1935-39 average for this crop. The goal for peanuts is 6.1 million acres planted alone (peanuts are also interplanted with other crops, such as corn). This is an 18% increase over the 5.2 million acres in 1943, and far in excess of the 1935-39 average of 2.2 million acres. Peanuts, like soybeans, are urgently needed for edible oil, for high-protein livestock feed, and for human food.



Livestock production goals are particularly susceptible of misinterpretation. In the aggregate, those for 1944 contemplate a lower level of livestock numbers than in 1943, but supplies of livestock products available for consumption in 1944 will be larger than in 1943. The goal for number of pigs to be farrowed in 1944 is 12.7% less than the number actually farrowed in 1943. The pork available for consumption or reserves in 1944 will be larger than in 1943 because it will be produced from the record pig crop of 1943. Supplies of beef for consumption are scheduled to be larger in 1944 than in 1943, not because the production goal for cattle is to be larger, but by adjustments in the number of cattle on farms through slaughtering more cattle than the number of calves to be born. Poultrymeat supplies will be larger in spite of a decline in the number of chickens expected to be raised in 1944 as compared to 1943, because 1944 goals propose adjustments in the number of hens and pullets in laying flocks during the year.

In other words, meat supplies available for consumption will be made larger in 1944 than in 1943 by reducing inventories of livestock and poultry on farms during the year. This reduction in inventories results in part from shifting more agricultural resources to the production of direct-consumption foods, and in part from the disappearance of the large Ever-Normal Granary stocks of feed grains on hand at the beginning of the war.

There will be no direct controls on agricultural food production in 1944. The State goals in many instances will be broken down into county goals, so that farmers may be able to interpret these goals more specifically in terms of their own farming operations.

The Victory Garden program for 1944 calls for a 10% increase in the number of gardens and a 25% increase in total food production. About 20 million Victory Gardens were planted last year; they produced 8 million tons of food. Thus, the goals for this year are 22 million gardens and 10 million tons of food.

The contribution of home gardens to the nation's supply of fresh vegetables last year was remarkable. Unofficial estimates place the total commercial production in 1943 of vegetables for fresh consumption at 10,835,000 tons, and the production from Victory Gardens, including about 5 million farm gardens, at 7,940,000 tons. It appears, therefore, that home gardeners on farms and in towns and cities produced more than 40% of the vegetables grown for fresh consumption.

In general the recommendations as to choice of Victory Garden crops for 1944 will be similar to those offered last year.

The program emphasizes the importance of selecting crops that will give the greatest returns for the space occupied, and provide vitamins and minerals. Persons with small town or city gardens will be urged to plant tomatoes, carrots, beans, and green leafy vegetables. Crops like corn and potatoes are not recommended for very small gardens because they do not yield enough to justify the space they require. Peas, a favorite of many gardeners, are not recommended for the country as a whole because they require a relatively cool growing season. Because of the increased interest in edible soybeans, and the fact that seed stocks of edible varieties have been increased, more attention will be given to soybeans. More emphasis will be placed on community gardens.

Supplies needed by victory gardeners will be more plentiful than a year ago. There is danger of a shortage of only a few seeds; the special Victory Garden fertilizer contains more plant food; more garden tools will be available, and the supply of insecticides promises to be as good as that of a year ago. Gardeners are encouraged to get along with a few simple tools, a hoe, a rake, and a spading fork. Very few wheel cultivators will be available this year, but these are not necessary in small gardens. The War Production Board has authorized manufacturers to make a much larger number of small dusters and sprayers. (*Food Program for 1944*, WFA.)

Quota Restrictions Set on Fluid Milk And Cream to Ensure Adequate Supply

Consumption of Dairy Products Stands at Highest Level in History; Distribution Problem Growing

Highlights of an Office of War Information report on the milk supply

1. Civilians need to keep their use of fluid milk and cream within present limits in order to insure an adequate supply of manufactured milk products for our armies, our people at home, and fighters and workers in allied and liberated countries.

2. Fluid milk and cream consumption stands at the highest level in history. It increased at a rate of better than 1% a month during 1943, for a total gain over 1941 of 20%. In order to guarantee that there will be sufficient manufactured products—butter, cheese, powdered and evaporated milk—the War Food Administration has placed a quota on sales of fluid milk and cream.

3. The War Food Administration says that farmers have undertaken to increase their milk herds by 2%, and to increase their production per cow by 50 pounds. If it is possible to do this, production in 1944 will reach 122,000,000,000 pounds, an all-time high. However, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that, if present trends in milk production continue, the production will approximate only 116,000,000,000 pounds, or 1,800,000,000 pounds under last year.

4. Feed is the key to increased or decreased production of milk. The supply is big as compared with the past, but so are the numbers of feed-eating farm animals. Distribution presents serious difficulties.

5. From now on until mid-summer, milk production will increase over the output in Nov.-Dec. The supplies of fluid milk for the next 4 or 5 months under any condition will be sufficient to meet the dealer quotas on most markets.

6. It is too early to tell what the production will be in the late summer and fall of 1944 and what the requirements will be. However, if dealers and consumers fully cooperate in the quota program on the markets where it is in operation, there should be no need to resort to coupon rationing on any market, according to WFA and OPA.

The quota restrictions on deliveries of fluid milk have been fixed at 100% of the June, 1943, sales, 75% of the cream sales for that month, and 75% of the sales of milk by-products such as cottage cheese, chocolate milk, and cultured buttermilk. Distributors make their own allotments under this plan to individuals

and retail outlets. Supply conditions at various times may make it necessary to adjust the quotas.

The quota restriction on cream and milk by-products is expected to result in a saving equivalent to 1,200,000,000 pounds of fluid cream and milk and 435,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk. The latter would be expected to flow into channels of manufacture where it would be used to make such products as powdered milk. Most of the powdered milk goes to the armed services, but production is far below the needs.

The U. S. civilian butter shortage, according to WFA, is partly to be blamed on the pressure of direct consumption of fluid milk and cream, since increased consumption of these products means less butterfat for manufacture.

Here are BAE's figures on recent years' production of milk: 1941—115,498,000,000 lbs.; 1942—119,240,000,000 lbs. (all-time high); 1943—118,235,000,000.

The year's total milk supply in 1943, both fluid and manufactured, was distributed in this way, as estimated by the BAE to the nearest 100,000: civilians—100,300,000,000 lbs.; armed services—10,200,000,000 lbs.; lend-lease—4,700,000,000 lbs.; regular exports to U. S. possessions—700,000,000 lbs.; stockpiles (reserves)—2,200,000,000 lbs.

Here is a breakdown of the consumption of fluid milk and cream for 1943, according to BAE, indicating the probabilities for 1944: milk used on farms—22,000,000,000 lbs.; milk sold by farmers—96,000,000,000 lbs.

A breakdown of the 96,000,000,000 pounds of fluid milk sold by farmers during 1943 shows the following distribution, figured to nearest 100,000,000 lbs.:

To non-farm public (including armed services)—39,500,000,000.

For American cheddar cheese—7,800,000,000.

For other whole-milk cheeses—2,000,000,000.

For evaporated milk—6,600,000,000.

For condensed milk—600,000,000.

For ice cream—4,200,000,000.

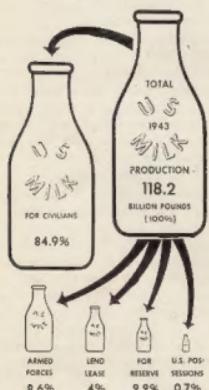
For powdered whole milk—1,000,000,000.

For butter—34,000,000,000.

Milk production, distribution, and manufacture represent one of the most complicated food problems of the nation. (OWL)

WHERE MILK GOES

(DISTRIBUTION IN 1943)



SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics